

## The Standard.

William Glasman, Publisher.  
AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.  
(Established 1870)

This paper will always fight for progress and reform. It will not knowingly tolerate injustice or corruption and will always fight demagogues of all parties; it will oppose privileged classes and public plunderers; it will never lack sympathy with the poor; it will always remain devoted to the public welfare and will never be satisfied with merely printing news. It will always be drastically independent and will never be afraid to attack wrong, whether committed by the rich or the poor.

## HOMES THAT HAVE NO CHILDREN.

Something new in Christmas cheer comes from Philadelphia. It is nothing less than the borrowing of children for the holidays. One of the eastern papers commends the action, saying:

A large number of childless husbands and wives in Philadelphia, who realize bitterly how empty and joyless, after all, is even such a heartsome holiday as Christmas without laughing children, have resorted to borrowing from the various societies that have children in their keeping.

In bringing together the men and women of means who are childless and the children who are parentless and without means, this borrowing for the Christmas holidays is to be commended. Something is better than nothing, and borrowing homeless and parentless little boys and girls for a few days is better than not borrowing them at all.

Not borrowing would clinch the cheerlessness for those who have no pattering feet and no laughing voices to shrill the echoes through richly furnished houses. Likewise it would clinch the cheerlessness of life in a set, formal, institution for the opening by cold charity of priceless lives. So, little as it is, this borrowing for the holiday season is better than not borrowing at all.

In this case of the Philadelphia men and women actually leasing children to cheer, and lighten, and brighten, their magnificent homes during the Christmas season, is the suggestion that they lighten all the rest of their lives by making the lease permanent—perpetual.

It is something that these men and women of means take homeless and parentless children into fine homes for a few days, because each will be benefited by the experiment. But it would be wonderfully better if these people of abundant means whose hearts are crying out for the touch of childish hands, and the sound of childish laughter should take the homeless and parentless ones into their homes for "keeps."

## CALIFORNIA'S BOOM AND THE UNEMPLOYED.

California has had its boom, and the cities of the coast have been constantly inviting immigration. Today there are more unemployed in that state than in any other state in the union. From Oroville to San Diego, the towns are overrun with hungry men. At Fresno, the day before Christmas, 300 distressed laborers, without means of support, refused to leave the city and demanded to be fed. Yesterday in Los Angeles a hunger riot occurred in which one man was killed and many injured.

California can keep its boom, with its attendant miseries. Utah prefers to move steadily forward, avoiding the very sad side of a false growth such as has come to the coast cities. There are boomers who are constantly seeking big things. If a place has 10,000 population, they labor to make it 20,000, regardless of whether the larger numbers bring misery and woe.

To live in a city of 30,000 where there is little or no poverty in evidence, is to us more desirable than to be part of a community the size of Los Angeles where the appeals for help are appalling.

How many of the idle thousands would work, if given employment, is uncertain, but every man of them is entitled to an opportunity to be usefully employed and to receive in return sufficient compensation to keep body and soul together. But in a time of depression, such as now prevails in the big cities of California, there is nothing for the hapless fellow to

do but throw himself on the charity of those who have and can give. It is a deplorable condition for which there is no remedy at present provided. Though there is an abundance of everything produced, when there comes an upset in the nice balance between labor and the demand for labor, countless thousands must suffer. Some day this defect in our economic system will be remedied.

## WHEN BOUILLON CUBES ARE NOT MISREPRESENTED.

The Standard lately commented unfavorably on bouillon cubes which are represented as nutritious concentrated meat essence. In generalizing, we overlooked the fact that Armour & Company, one of the producers of the cubes, does not claim that the cubes are other than appetizing and stimulating. Our attention has been called to this by J. M. Van Kleeck, local representative of the big packing company, who says:

"Bouillon cubes are handy, quick and easy to serve, make a delightful and wholesomely refreshing hot drink. That is their field, and we are satisfied to fill that field without misrepresenting the product in any way."

This bouillon is a drink intended to serve the purpose of tea or coffee, and, we can see nothing harmful or detrimental to the public welfare in the sale of the bouillon cubes when the advertisers make clear that they do not offer the product as possessing high nutritive value.

## THE HEAVY COST OF WAR.

That wars are fought at tremendous cost is brought out in an astounding manner by the report of the Red Cross workers in Bulgaria. During the eleven months of the war against Turkey, Bulgaria placed 400,000 men in the field. Of this number nearly 45,000 were killed, 7,744 never returned and over 10,000 have been crippled for life.

One in every seven men who went to the front was lost to the future services of Bulgaria. Nearly all the men who lost their lives, left large families. The widows and orphans, left helpless, now demand the aid of others and this is being tendered by the Red Cross. How the work is being done is thus related:

The country is divided into districts under a central Red Cross committee composed of representatives from every philanthropic agency with the queen at the head. The work in the capital city, Sofia, which is sheltering 12,000 of the Macedonian refugees, is similar to that undertaken on a smaller scale by every Bulgarian city. Sofia has been divided into six sections, each in charge of a committee of citizens responsible to the central Red Cross committee. Each district committee has made a house to house canvass of its district to ascertain the exact status of every inhabitant. While the relief workers have necessarily centered their time and means on alleviating immediate distress, the Bulgarians have not forgotten that there must be some constructive plan for future action. There is plenty of work to be done everywhere, especially in the country, where the fairs have been abandoned and the agricultural products allowed to go to waste.

## CURRENCY BILL AS SEEN BY OGDEN BANKER.

Ralph E. Hoag, president of the Utah National bank, says the currency bill will make for the development of the south and west and he accepts the measure as one of the greatest pieces of legislation of late years. We hold to the same view. The new law may have its defects, requiring correction, but when perfected it will prevent panics and prove the means of giving to the country a volume of currency equal to the demands of business.

A car of wheat, a trainload of wool or a shipment of cattle for market will be accepted as the basis of commercial paper convertible into currency, and the greater the production of those things of intrinsic value, the larger will be the supply of money. Money, therefore, will be able to keep pace with business. That has been one of our difficulties in the past. Whenever credit was shaken, money failed in its efficiency. The dollar instead of exchanging 200 times in a year would almost cease to circulate.



## PRESIDENT AS A FIRE CHIEF

Directs Secret Service Men and Chauffeurs in Saving a House.

Gulf Port, Miss., Dec. 26.—President Wilson discovered the home of Mrs. J. H. Neville on fire here today and, while he directed two chauffeurs and two secret service men how to extinguish the blaze, he allayed Mrs. Neville's fears.

The president was returning to Pass Christian from a golf course and was riding in the front seat of an automobile when he saw smoke coming from the roof of the Neville home. He quickly alighted from the car and went into the house where he entertained Mrs. Neville.

"Your house is on fire, but don't be alarmed. These gentlemen here (pointing to the chauffeurs and secret service men) will put it out if you will show them how to get to the attic," said President Wilson to Mrs. Neville.

While the two secret service men, James Sloan and Jack Wheeler, and the two chauffeurs, Charles Frederick and George Robinson, rushed up stairs, Mr. Wilson quieted Mrs. Neville and assured her she was in no danger and that her home would not be destroyed.

Sudden Death of Uncle. Chillicothe, O., Dec. 26.—Henry W. Woodrow, an uncle of President Wilson, died suddenly today at his home in this city.

## REBELS DESTROY A CONVOY TRAIN

Washington, Dec. 26.—Word reached the state department today that a large force of revolutionists on the national railway sixty miles north of San Luis Potosi destroyed a federal convoy train on Thursday, killing thirty-four federals.

Philip McLaughlin and his mother, for whom inquiry was made by the state department, are reported to be safe at Chihuahua.

## FAMILY OF KLIMEK OFFERED COMFORTS

Chicago, Dec. 26.—Van Wagener Ailing yesterday visited the family of Frank Klimek, who on Wednesday shot Ailing's brother Charles, causing the loss of his right eye, and then committed suicide.

The wounded man instructed his brother to take Christmas comforts to the wife and children of Klimek and see that they wanted for nothing, and assure them of his forgiveness.

## FEDERALS AWAIT THE ARRIVAL OF REBELS

Presidio, Texas, Dec. 26.—Although the Mexican federal army at Ojinaga, across the border from here had prepared for defense against the advance of the rebels under General Ortega, the outposts today reported that no rebels were in sight. It was thought that the rebels or four days might elapse before the arrival of the rebels, who are marching from Chihuahua.

The federals believe they will be able to fight off an actual invasion of Ojinaga and that the worst they may suffer is a prolonged siege. The federals will have the advantage of procuring foodstuffs from Presidio.

## THE WONDERFUL DIESEL ENGINE.

But what is this wonderful Diesel engine? An "internal combustion motor" which burns oil, an engineer would answer briefly. To an untechnical reader that technical definition would be enough to cool his desire to become more intimately acquainted with one of the great inventions of our time. Fortunately the Diesel engine has a few features in common with the familiar automobile engine—so that the principle of its operation can be explained plain without demanding too much in the way of technical knowledge.

As every one knows in these halcyon days of the motor car, an automobile motor has one or more cylinders in which a piston moves. When the piston moves down, it sucks in through a valve an explosive mixture of air and gasoline vapor. Then the valve is automatically closed, so that the mixture cannot escape. The piston now moves up and compresses the mixture. An electric spark flashes opportunistically and ignites the flash. There is an explosion. The piston is driven down. When it moves up again, it pushes out the burned gases through a special valve opened for that purpose. On the next down stroke another charge of explosive mixture is drawn in, and the same series of operation—compression, explosion, discharge of the burned gases—is repeated. Such, in brief, is the operation of what is known as the "four cycle" automobile engine, called because of the four piston movements required to effect the aspiration, compression, explosion and election described.

Most Diesel engines also operate on this four cycle principle. But there the resemblance of the Diesel to the ordinary automobile motor ends. When the piston of a Diesel engine moves down, it breathes in, not an explosive mixture of air and gasoline vapor, but pure, unalloyed air. Like a human being, on the up stroke of the piston that air is squeezed against the cylinder head, and is thus subjected to the enormous pressure of 500 pounds a square inch. Air thus squeezed becomes very hot. In the Diesel engine its temperature rises to over 1000 degrees, which is about as hot as a bay of iron heated to dull redness. At the critical moment, when the compressed air is hottest, a jet of finely atomized oil is forced into the cylinder. Immediate-

ly the oil catches fire; the compressed air expands with terrific force; the piston is driven down again. Then, as in the automobile engine, the burned gases are breathed out or discharged as the piston rises.

That, in essence, is the Diesel engine. Like all great inventions, it is astonishingly simple—so simple that it is difficult to regard it as not only a technical triumph, but as one of the most remarkable products of human ingenuity. Its novelty lies, not in its outward form, but in the new principle of igniting oil—Waldemar Kaempffert in The Outlook.

## SUCCESSFUL CO-OPERATION IN ALASKA.

Co-operative stores, owned and managed by natives, are fostered wherever possible in Alaska by the United States Bureau of Education, which has charge of education for the natives of Alaska. In this way the bureau helps the natives protect themselves from those traders who charge exorbitant prices for food and clothing and pay as little as possible for native products. In the small villages even legitimate marketing expenses are a heavy burden unless there is some form of co-operation. These co-operative attempts have been a decided success. At Hyaburg, in southeastern Alaska, where the United States school teacher has gone over to the natives, the co-operative stores, the natives were able, after twelve months of business, to declare a cash dividend of 50 per cent and still have funds available for the erection of a larger store building. The Klawock Commercial company, also under native management, was able

after nine months of existence to erect a new store building from its surplus. At Klukwan also the natives have organized a co-operative store. Native stores have for several years been in successful operation at Cape Prince of Wales and on St. Lawrence island, where the natives buy food at reasonable prices and are assured of an equitable exchange for their furs and other products. A more recent example of co-operation is at Atka, a remote island in the Aleutian chain. Formerly rough lumber cost \$50 per thousand and shingles \$8 a thousand on this island, and clothing and food supplies were correspondingly high. On the other hand, the natives were poorly paid for their labor. For each of the few blue fox skins the natives could catch they received from the trader goods averaging \$1.75 in value. Sold at public auction in Seattle these skins brought from \$17.10 to \$66.50 each, according to quality. In April of this year, with the help of Seattle merchants and officers of the revenue cutter service, a co-operative company was organized under the direction of the United States public school teacher, and now the natives are doing their own buying and selling with considerable advantage to themselves.

ALASKA NEEDS RAILROADS. The advances in lode gold mining development in the Yukon basin of Alaska during 1912 were largely confined to the Fairbanks district, according to A. H. Brooks of the United States Geological Survey. There was also a small lode mine in operation in the Innoko district, and a little work was done on lode prospects in the Chandalari, Forty Mile and other Yukon districts. Most of these localities of lode occurrence are so isolated that the cost of operation is almost prohibitive. It is only through reducing transportation costs by building railroads and wagon roads that any advances in the lode mining industry of inland Alaska can be brought about. Generous railroad development in Alaska would result in the opening up of innumerable rich mineral districts.

## CORRECTING MISTAKE.

"You made a break in making so much noise when you came in early this morning," she remarked, with a story glimmer in her eye. "No, dear," he answered, meekly. "That must have been the day's break you heard."

## THE LAST CAVITY.

"You claim he's a true friend of yours, and yet you say he wouldn't hesitate to put you in a hole."

"I do."

"Don't see how you figure that out."

"Easy enough. He's an undertaker."

## STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Ogden Bench Canal and Water Company will be held in the court house, on Monday, January 12, 1914, at 8 p. m., for the purpose of hearing the financial report of the secretary and treasurer for the year 1913, the election of seven directors to serve for the ensuing two years, and for the transaction of any other business that may properly come before the meeting.

A. T. WRIGHT, President.  
A. D. CHAMBERS, Secretary.  
Dated, Ogden, Utah, Dec. 26, 1913.

## HE'S CHAMPION CORN BOY OF WISCONSIN



Paul Koschnick is the champion corn grower of Wisconsin. He was one of the 195 entrants in the corn and grain contest, launched by the Fond du Lac Business Men's association last spring, and produced 133 bushels and 39 pounds of corn from a measured acre.

## ANOTHER USE FOR IT.

"Do you have as much trouble finding your cuff and collar buttons as you used to?"

"No; I always find 'em in one place now."

"Indeed?"

"Yes, I go to the vacuum cleaner."

## STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Inter-Mountain Fair Association will be held in the Court Room, Weber County Court House at 2 p. m. January 17th, 1914, for the purpose of electing officers and considering bids for the sale of the property of the Association, and any other business which may regularly come before the stockholders.

GEO. D. FOLKMAN, Secretary.  
December 26, 1913.

## WATCH REPAIRING

Your watch will be thoroughly repaired and regulated if you bring it to

HARRY DAVIS  
The Popular Price Jeweler.  
384 25th Street.  
"The Store with the Guarantee."

## FELT HOUSE SLIPPERS

All our Felt Slippers will be placed on tables at the following prices:

Fur top and ribbon-trimmed, with leather soles, also padded soles—both come in all colors—

95c

Padded Sole Slippers in black, maroon, and slate—also all felt slippers—sale price—

69c

CLARK'S OGDEN'S MOST POPULAR SHOE STORE